

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, 1857.

THE MURATS IN THE SICILIES.—The Murat family have just published a manifesto which is attracting considerable attention in political circles of Europe. The occasion is the recent attempt at revolution in Italy, with which they expressly deny the charge of complicity—repudiate, in fact, violent revolutions in principle. They are, however, in favor of a revolution of a certain kind; one, for example, that will place Prince Lucien on the throne of the Two Sicilies; and they are candid enough to confess they are daily watching their opportunities. They seem to think the time is approaching (some people think that it has already come) when the Bourbon dynasty on the throne of King Joachim will be found incompatible with the liberty of the people, and then there will be need of a new man, but one baptized a king.

EMIGRATION TO BUENOS AIRES.—From 400 to 500 Swiss emigrants have located in the Province of Entre Rios, under the immediate auspices of the President of the Confederation; each family of four persons receiving sixteen squares, that is, sixty-four acres of good arable land, one hundred silver dollars, four oxen, three cows, and the timber requisite for the construction of their houses.

Six thousand political emigrants are also expected from Naples—a more arduous enterprise, of which we cannot speak with the same confidence.

BUTTER AND CHEESE IN NEW YORK.—A person at Palmyra writes that people need indulge no apprehension of any scarcity of dairy food, such as cheese or butter, as the quantity of these articles produced the present season in the great dairy counties of the State exceeds that of any previous year by about one-third. He estimates that in the counties referred to there have been made at least 70,000 firkins more butter than ever before in one season.

THE CURRENCY OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Bank of England issues no notes of a less denomination than £5; the Bank of France, none less than 100 francs (until recently none under 500 francs); so that the real circulation of these countries is gold and silver, and the quantity of the precious metals in use in these countries is much greater than in our own.

BURNING OF THE REPUBLIC AT SANDUSKY.—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer we clip the following in relation to the burning of the propeller Republic at Sandusky. It says:

The flames were so furious and spread so rapidly that the men had barely time to get off, and a passenger who was on the wharf had no chance even to get his clothes. There were sixteen head of cattle on deck, whose bellowings were terrible to hear. A shed of the depot extending over the wharf caught fire and communicated the flames to the immense depot full of merchandise and flour. A fire company rushed through under the burning shed and took a position on the end of the pier. They were finally cut off from getting back by the burning warehouse, which rendered their position so dangerous that they were obliged to look out for their lives. The bay on one side and the fire on the other made their situation exceedingly perilous. One or two abandoned the engine early enough to run away by land, but the rest were obliged to take to boats and escape. The engine was burnt up. The loss is a very heavy one. The propeller was taking cargo for Dunkirk, and was burnt to the water's edge. The warehouse burned to the ground with all its contents. A large number of cars and several locomotives were got away from great danger only by great efforts. The loss is estimated, upon the deposit and goods, at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.—Nearly five years ago, Jonathan Lemmon, a slaveholder of Virginia, came to this city with a number of slaves, on his way to Texas. His presence became known to Louis Napoleon, a colored man, vigilant to protect the rights and redress the wrongs of his race. Louis immediately applied to the Superior Court for a habeas corpus, commanding "one Jonathan Lemmons, otherwise called Lemmon, and the keeper of a hotel at No. 3 Carlisle street," to bring the bodies of the slaves before Elijah Paine, one of the Justices of that Court.

The writ was obeyed and the case argued by Mr. Lapangh for Mr. Lemmon and Judge Culver for the slaves. A decision was rendered in favor of the slaves in December following and they were discharged.

The conduct of Judge Paine was severely commented upon; and it was further alleged that he was in league with abolitionists and unfit to sit upon the bench.

Meanwhile the slaves had taken the underground railroad for Canada, and were out of sight and out of reach before an appeal could be taken from the Judge sitting at Special Term.

Here it was supposed the matter would rest. But the Legislature of Virginia interposed and passed resolutions instructing the Governor "to take all necessary steps for prosecuting an appeal from Judge Paine's decision; pay all the necessary expenses out of the State treasury; send on the Attorney General to argue the case; and carry it to the Supreme Court, general term, to the Court of Appeals, and if necessary to the United States Supreme Court."

Acting upon these resolutions, the State immediately obtained a writ of *cetiorari*, transferring the case from the Superior to the Supreme Court, where the decision below was affirmed, and the appellant directed to give security for costs.

In compliance with the order of the Court, the official bond of the State of Virginia was sent on as security, but objected to, and rejected by the court, as it was given by a non-resident.

It became necessary that another bond should be given. Messrs. LaPau and Andrews filed their bond, which was accepted.

At this point, and in this condition, the case has remained since the 24th of October, 1854. Innumerable postponements have been made, until the court has decided at last that the case must be tried now or never.

On the opening of the court this morning, Mr. John Jay, as *amicus curiae*, submitted the following points in regard to the propriety of dismissing the appeal:

The undersigned, in part, as *amicus curiae*, but chiefly as one of the counsel retained for the original plaintiff in this suit (claimed by Mr. Lemmon as his slave). On the hearing before the late Mr. Justice Paine, from whose judgment in favor of the freedom of the plaintiff (3 Sandford's Superior Court Reports), this appeal has been taken, respectfully suggests the court:

That owing to the wide and deep interest which this case has excited, and still excites throughout the country, from its political and moral bearings, and the publicity given by the newspapers to all proceedings connected therewith, certain facts bearing upon the judgment now appealed from became matters of notoriety, and as such as within the cognizance of the courts.

Charles O'Connor, Esq., then proceeded with his argument.—N. Y. Post.

All Sorts of Minds.—There is a disposition in men of opposite minds to despise each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in society. A person who takes a strong common sense view of the subject is for pushing out by the shoulders an ingenious theorist, who catches at the slightest and faintest analogies; and another man, who scents the ridiculous from afar, who holds no commerce with him who feels exquisitely the fine feelings of the heart, and is alive to nothing else; whereas, talent is talent, and mind is mind, in all its branches. We must despise no sort of talent; they all have their separate duties and uses, all the happiness of man for their object; they all improve, exalt, and gladden him.—Sydney Smith.

A lady in Kansas writes to the Boston Traveller: "The third finger of my right hand was bitten by a rattlesnake two weeks ago to-day. As you perceive, it has not proved fatal, thanks to a pint and a half of raw whisky, salt and egg poultices, besides the charming and doctoring of 'Big Medicine,' the Kansas Indian Esculapius, who staid with me night and day through the worst of it, soothing me with his wild Indian lullabies, and keeping of the flies with his magic wand—a wild goose's wing. Does it not seem romantic to be treated like a baby by a great six-foot Indian, beads, earrings, amulets, and all? But I am over the worst now, though I have a bad finger, rendering my right arm about useless."

[From the London Times, September 15.]

THE FINANCIAL REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The map of the United States in an English atlas twenty, or even thirty, years ago, showed about as much out of date as the geographies which occupied half the middle of Europe with "Polonia," which described a somewhat less area as the Kingdom of Moscow, and gave to a few broken outlines of coast in the Indian ocean, the name of "the States." Now London, looking at the new world map of the "States" which it traverses by the Ottoways or the Ojibways, the Sioux or the Mohawks, or generally the "red Indians," are now as thickly fringed with railways as Lancashire or the suburbs of London. The wonder is first, how the railways were made; the second, how they have been extended to the vast cities that have sprung up in the wilderness, and run to the lakes and the canals. Then certainly the railways must help one another; yet one cannot help noticing how often one route has two or three railways. It is true that every road way is not necessarily so good as the British roads, and not nearly so good as the roads of the United States in improvement and progress; much have his "bulwarks" as to the paying qualities of these long lines. But surely they were made. It was State bonds and canal shares that Sidney Smith invested with such a halo of notoriety.

Mr. Hay is decidedly of opinion that Delhi will not be taken before November or December. He has visited Delhi. The fort is built after the native fashion. Heavy guns would soon batter down its walls. Unfortunately the guns which we sent to batter them down were captured by the rebels at Phulhour. When Mr. Hay left Allahabad the English troops before Delhi were scarcely able to hold their own; although always beating the mutineers in every attack, they had slightly receded from their original position. It takes nearly 50 days for troops to get to Delhi from Calcutta. Mr. Hay thinks the news of the mutiny at Dinapore is bad news, because it shows that the communication between Calcutta and Delhi may be interrupted. There is one thing, however, to be considered, the mutineers have no guns in the neighborhood.

Mr. Hay thinks the issuing of the greased cartridges to have been a great mistake. The intelligent leaders of the mutineers well understood that the greased cartridges were withdrawn, and that the government explanations were satisfactory, but the illiterate natives never were convinced that the outrage on their religion was discontinued.

The writer asked Mr. Hay if he had any doubt as to the ultimate defeat of the mutineers. He said he had not the slightest doubt of their defeat.

There are about 21,000 European troops now up in the Northwest Provinces. The Sikhs, he believes, will be faithful; at least they have no sympathy with the Mahomedans and Hindoos. The missionaries who were killed in Delhi were English church missionaries.

Mr. Hay believes that four of his brother American missionaries, with their families, dear friends of his, and with whom he corresponded, were massacred at Futtyghur.

Mr. Hay proceeds to New York in the Arago.

REPORTED DUELS AT WEST POINT.—The editor of the Rochester Democrat has seen a statement from a pretty reliable source, to the effect that a duel was recently fought between two officers at West Point, in which one was rather severely wounded. The other one, who had done gallant service in Mexico, was at once ordered off to Utah, and the affair was not made public. The same authority is given for the statement that recently, while a corps of cadets were ordered on some special duty, the young men took offense at the orders of persons in command of the squad, and one of them rushed at it with a dirk, and that direction is given to one side as it is ruinous to another. It represents a run of mey, leaving a void at one quarter of the compass, and leading to another more than 180°. It is an act of intention, strength, and skill, with authors, motives, victims, and all the rest that constitutes action. Let us see, then, how a panic in New York operates upon American railways and their numerous British shareholders. Let us suppose that a panic has taken place, generally a man who has earned his money slowly and his experience still more slowly—alike to a few of the perils that environ American speculation. Let him fairly apply to a pretended State guarantee, or an informal State guarantee with a law in it, to the danger of rival lines, which will run them when made, to the dangers of management, of amalgamations, of leases and sales, which may or may not leave the general shareholders in an unpleasant position. Let the Englishmen, after the autumn of his days and the flickering light of his declining income to come, and the imminent danger of his declining income to come, and the imminent danger of his declining income to come, let him have the sense to consult a broker, who can point out these dangerous places on that smooth, seductive surface. Still there remains one peril which hitherto has not been so fully illustrated, and which many of our readers must now be familiar with to their cost.

On the first day of this month, Wall street, New York, was in a state of delightful excitement. The September coupons on the Erie second and third mortgage bonds matured, and the bondholders advanced \$600,000. It was not till mid-day that the banks would agree to it. Had they declined, it appears, the little confidence left at New York would have gone altogether, and it is evident that humanity and patriotism were allowed to sway the decision. But the panic was over, and the market was crowded with speculators who have lived on the result.

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The result was the "second and third mortgages" got their September coupons, but how about the "seventh and eighth"? Those who are interested in the market will be interested to hear that it had been at its wits' ends to pay to 100,000, and that it had to borrow for the purpose on a day when "the best commercial paper could not be done below 12 to 15 per cent," and by far the largest advances were 2 per cent above. The market was still going down, and no great intervals.

There is not a railway in the States that has not to go through a few of them. But when a railway can borrow as much as it pleases on its own acceptances, and when the rate of interest here is not nearly so high as there, and we have not seen a green company going about from house to house, begging an immediate loan to pay the interest due on its bonds, the London market is crowded with speculators who have lived on the result.

In dispossessing him of his weapon, the cadet's sword-arm was wounded. He retired to have his wound bound up, and while absent one of his comrades assumed his position in the combat. The wounded man returned and again took his sword and with increased violence attacked the officer, who found it necessary to use all his skill and vigor in parrying the blows of his antagonist. The officer stood upon his defense, and finally succeeded in disarming his opponent, who was all the while becoming more hot and rash.

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TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT
J. H. McCleary's
NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

A small assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to offer at least **10% off** C.R. or less, than any other establishment in the city. My stock embraces a greater variety of TRUNKS than is kept by any other house in the Western country. Many of the styles are entirely new and cannot fail to please those in want of a TRUNK both as regards price and quality. The many advantages which I possess over other houses in the city, such as manufacturing my own boxes, finishing my own leather, importing my own material, enable me to offer my TRUNKS at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati. Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to. (May 26 d&wpeowdib)

J. H. McCLEARY.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

NEW YORK, October 5.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon has arrived at Quebec, bringing Liverpool advices of the 23d ult.

The America arrived on the 20th and the Vanderbilt on the morning and the Atlantic on the night of the 22d.

Sales of cotton for three days 40,000 bales. Tobacco and breadstuffs declining. Provisions very dull. Consols 90%@90%.

European news unimportant.

QUEBEC, Oct. 5.

Haveck had resumed his march on Lucknow, small detachments of troops being sent by the overland mail route.

London, Sept. 22.—Money generally unchanged since previous advices. Consols closed at 90%@90% for money and 90%@90% for account. Railroad securities slightly advanced.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.—Circulars report cotton as generally without change. Sales for three days 14,000 bales, nearly all of which to the trade. Market closed quiet but steady.

Manchester advices continued favorable.

Breadstuffs have a declining tendency. Flour is reported steady, though some circulars report a decline of 6d. Wheat dull and 3d lower.

Hopps is firm. Spirits—turpentine is steady at 39s. Tallow has little inquiry—prices weak.

Corn 46d. Oils are generally unchanged. Bark quiet.

London.—Wheat dull at 2@3d lower. Sugar better—quotations advanced. Coffee dull. Tea firm at 19s@19s 8d—all qualities considerably advanced. Tallow firm. Linseed oil 40s. Pig iron dull.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 23d.—Markets generally quiet and unchanged.

India.—General Leid died before Delhi.

Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta was understood to relate to the transfer of troops from India to China.

Another meeting at Bombay had been suppressed.

The merchants of Calcutta had petitioned the Queen to take control of India.

Gen. Banks, who commanded in the engagement at Lucknow, had been killed.

France.—It has been formally denied that France was seeking a close alliance with Russia.

The workmen at Ghent were on a strike. A general rising was feared.

Spain.—It was believed that the crisis in Spanish affairs was over. There would be now change in the cabinet. The cause of the recent trouble was the refusal of the Queen to remove Governor Concha.

Four vessels had been sunk in the harbor of Gala, and forty lives lost.

England refuses to give up the Island of Penam to Turkey. The Moldavian elections were largely in favor of the Union.

HARVESTING, Sept. 5.

The town begins to assume a lively appearance. A number of the members of the Legislature have arrived. Fenney, Speaker of the Senate, is already there. Getz, Speaker of the House, is expected to arrive. No excitement. Everything calm.

There are various speculations as to whether there is to be or ought to be legislation to relieve the general distress.

The Governor's message is awaited with great anxiety. A quorum of both Houses will probably be present in the morning. They will meet at 11 o'clock, when the message will be immediately presented. The message will probably state the condition of the banks and financial business embarrassments; but make no recommendations, leaving it for the Legislature to devise remedies for the evils itself. As it is doubtful whether anything can be done for their relief, a small minority may embarrass the majority to such an extent as to defeat any measure for their relief. No prediction can be made certainly.

FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.



CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES; CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIFOCAL OPERA and MICROSCOPIC GLASSES; COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, AND SMOKE, for colored eyes.

WE always have the largest assortment for all conditions of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every case satisfaction warranted. Old frames refitted and repaired promptly. RAMSEY & BROTHERS, 48 Main st., second door below Fourth.

NOTICE.

Persons having left their Watches or Jewelry with me for repairing or indebted to me on account will please call on me at Ramsay & Brothers, on Main street, where I will be pleased to see my old friends and customers.

J. R. ESTERLINE.

A. J. HARRINGTON, No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts., keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of Havana Cigars

AND CHEWING TOBACCO. Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO. A share of public patronage solicited.

VOGT & KLINK, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 7 Third street, near Market, Louisville.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very prompt manner.

W. H. CRITTENDEN, Office on Third street; opposite the Post-office.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON!

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER MINE, which, with our regular supplies of COAL and COAL SPLINT, make our assortment of COAL the best in the market. Our prices are uniform and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Office on Third street; opposite the Post-office.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO., 14 Main st., between Fourth and Main streets.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

W. H. CRITTENDEN, Oct. 10.

1,000 COPIES HARRIS' MONTHLY for October (price 20c.) just received by

CRUMP & WELSH, 24 Main st., near Market.

Sectional Maps

OF IOWA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, WISCONSIN, and MICHIGAN (1857) for sale by

CRUMP & WELSH, 24 Main st., near Market.

Common Prayer.

THE prettiest assortment in the city, in the newest style of binding, at very low prices.

CRUMP & WELSH, 24 Main st., near Market.

CAPS.—A large and elegant assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps, new and beautiful patterns.

PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 45 Main st.

ESKS.—Rosewood and Mahogany Decks, four sizes, cheap.

CRUMP & WELSH, 24 Main st., near Market.

LATEST NEWS.

We have rarely seen such a batch of nonsense as the Eastern dispatches which we received to-day. It is evident that the fault was with the operator East that transmitted them or the operator that received them here. We have revised them so as to make them all readable, and omitted a portion which we could not decipher.

The Ella.—We are indebted to Capt. Corbett and Mr. Bell, clerk of this steamer, for a memorandum. The Ella is up for Cairo. She will take no freight whatever, confining herself to passenger, and will go to Cairo in the shortest possible time by the river route. She has splendid accommodations and will leave to-morrow.

Capt. Gormley has sold his interest in the steamer A. B. Chambers to Capt. Davis, of the David Tatum, at the rate of \$44,000 for the whole boat.

MRS. ANNA CORA RITCHIE.—An article has been recently going the rounds of the papers which states that Mrs. Ritchie (formerly Mrs. Mowatt) is to appear again on the stage, owing to her husband's loss of fortune.

We are authorized by a friend of the family, says the New York Evening Post, to state that the above is utterly untrue in all its parts, and can have had its origin only in the malicious brain of the inventor. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie have been passing the summer at the residence of her father (Samuel G. Ogden, Esq.), in Astoria, Mr. Ritchie having for some time been an invalid, owing to the fracture of one of his legs; but, being now perfectly recovered, they intend returning to Richmond in two or three weeks, when he will resume his editorial duties.

A NEW INVENTION.—There is in the American Institute exhibition, New York, a contrivance, that in hot weather must be a delicious luxury, viz: an ordinary rocking-chair, fitted up superbly, and on the left arm of the chair a flexible tube, that, passing through delicate perfumes, blows upon the heated face a stream of cool air from a pair of double bellows underneath the chair, set in action by the rocking motion that may be given to it.

The first experiment, on this Continent, of lighting a city with gas made from peat was successfully tried in Portland, Maine, last week. The light was clear and brilliant, and few of the citizens were aware that coal was not used as usual.

The New York Tribune of Saturday says:

The necessities of the holders of stocks force them in large numbers to sell for the benefit of the banks, and the number of companies and the passing of dividends here and there, not only the stocks of these companies, but unfavorably influencing others. Good and bad fall together under the pressure to sell and the sacrifice of money which it costs. It will be seen that Hartford and New Haven, which have had a large amount of bad, fall together with the rest. The solvent banks, which have been in a position to buy, and which have been in a position to sell, have not been damaged, and safe roads in the United States, and which is almost entirely in the hands of capitals, the stock here ranging at about 125, sold to-day at par. The Delaware and Hudson, another stock, with no floating debt, and which has always commanded a large premium, sold at 95. George Washington and Company, 70. The New Haven paid 10% cent, and owes practically no floating or funded debt, the bonds having been converted into stock, with the exception of some \$50,000. Bank stocks are dull and lower. American Exchange sold at 68, Bank of America, 94, Park 70, Corr. Exchange 75, Merchants 50.

There is rather more disposition shown to buy Sterling Exchange at the very low figures ruling, and we hear that a bank has made some purchases with the intention of importing the proceeds in gold. One of the most serious obstacles to the recovery of the money market is this disarrangement of the Exchange. There are large orders here both for produce and stocks, and the export movement it produces will be very large and strengthening if any vent could be found for the bills drawn against imports. Care is now taken to have bills drawn against imports, and to have them drawn from the importers negotiating the exchange given for advances. It is of the highest importance that some measure should be adopted to relieve this state of things. Such relief would give an immediate and active impetus to the movement of produce outwards and from the West to the East, set the railroads and canals in motion, and open a market for the interior merchant to pay his New York creditors, and diffuse confidence throughout the financial circles. We do not assume that the only relief we need is a market for exchanges, but we assert that such a movement would be of great service to the banks, and that the solvent banks, which have been in a position to buy, and which have been in a position to sell, have not been damaged, and safe roads in the United States, and which is almost entirely in the hands of capitals, the stock here ranging at about 125, sold to-day at par. The solvent banks, which have been in a position to buy, and which have been in a position to sell, have not been damaged, and safe roads in the United States, and which is almost entirely in the hands of capitals, the stock here ranging at about 125, sold to-day at par. 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EVENING BULLETIN.

HARVESTING CORN.—There is much corn that from the lateness of the season will be liable to be injured by the frost unless we are unusually favored by a very warm fall season. A frost hard enough to kill the blades does the corn much more injury than is apparent; the grains will be light and chaffy, and will lack nourishment to such a degree that if badly frosted it will require double the quantity to make a pound of pork.

To avoid this, the safest method is to cut up and shock the corn, as by this process the grain continues to be nourished by the juices of the stalk, and is in a great measure protected from the frost. The fodder will amply repay the labor of cutting up, and a much larger amount of good manure may be made. Where the corn is fully mature in the field before the autumn frost may be expected, and where the rough food and manure are not considered an equivalent for the labor of cutting up, it may be allowed to remain till the usual gathering time, but not so by any means safely if the corn is not well ripened.

SAVING SEED CORN.—The experience of the two past seasons shows the importance of selecting seed corn and preserving it carefully. Farmers who have planted the corn taken promiscuously from their crib at planting time have found, by sad experience, that the dry summer, the early frost, the severe winter, or all these causes combined have so affected the vitality of their corn that they have had to replant.

Now is the time to select your seed corn, either by going through your standing corn and marking the ears you wish to plant, or when you cut up your corn direct your hands to leave your seed corn standing, that it may mature perfectly.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Sept. 12, 1857.

MR. GEO. STEEL.—*Dear Sir:* I think it was Franklin who said that the man who caused two blades of grass to grow where they had been but one was a public benefactor; and, as I am well convinced that the introduction of the Hungarian Grass will be of great public benefit, I hasten to answer your inquiries in relation to it.

The Hungarian Grass is somewhat like the Millet in appearance; the straw is of finer growth and the seed is smaller; the straw is almost as sweet as the sugar corn stalks. It yields from three to six tons to the acre, and some say it will yield two crops to the season if sown early. I know that after the first crop the pasture is abundant—equal to the Kentucky bluegrass. It can be sown early or late; it can be put into the ground after other spring work is done, with the certainty of a good crop. It sown thick, the straw is of fine quality. One bushel of seed will sow three acres. It is an annual grass, and must be sown every spring. This is an objection when compared with timothy and clover, but the certainty of a good crop and the abundance of it amply compensate for all extra labor. The seed is rich in oily nutriment, and tastes, when chewed, not like beechnuts. The stalk has a juicy sweetish taste that horses and cattle seem fond of. I put good timothy and Hungarian hay into a manger and they will choose the Hungarian and leave the other. This proves their appreciation of its superior nutritious qualities. Stock will keep in good order all winter fed on this grass alone.

Of its origin and history I know but little. The first we hear of it is in Monroe county, Iowa, three years ago; but who knows how it came there? From thence it spread into the adjoining counties. I have reason to believe that it came from the Patent Office, that the Hungarians did not introduce it into our State, and that some shrewd man who knew the value of a name first named it "Hungarian;" and I may say, in truth, that it will add to our agricultural wealth hundreds for every one dollar given to Kosuth. I believe that the Hon. Charles Mason, late Commissioner of Patents, knows its origin and true name. That it is very productive and of great value is the uniform testimony of all who have cultivated it. I have not heard a single doubt expressed by those who have raised and fed it for three seasons. It stands the drought well. We have had here a dry season; timothy and clover are very light, almost nothing, while the Hungarian is good. There are, no doubt, some objections to this grass; it may be found to exhaust the soil too much, but not more than oats. It is so heavy that it takes labor to cure it. Some of our farmers bind it into bundles as they do oats. It yields from 20 to 30 bushels of seed to the acre. There was much of it sown in this county last spring. One man has 30 acres, another 18, and many from 2 to 12 acres.

I have said all that I need say to give you confidence in it, and I will only add that in my opinion it is the very thing we need to make stock-raising a paying business in Iowa, and I look forward to the time, not long distant, when it will become a common crop in Iowa and in other States where stock-raising is an object.

The illustrious Sancho Panza loved sleep, and thought it a great invention; and I can say "blessed be the man who first discovered Hungarian grass."

Yours truly,

C. S. C.

Remarks.—The above is handed us by a correspondent of Mr. Steel for publication. We know nothing about the Hungarian grass, but, from the description and from information obtained from other sources, we are disposed to think it nothing more or less than German millet. It is evidently valuable in the section of country where it has been tested.

Since writing the above we find the following in the Ohio Cultivator:

Hungarian Grass.—A correspondent from Madison county, Iowa, sends us a specimen of grass which is called there Hungarian grass, of which he says:

"It is a heavy but not tough grass, with an average height of three feet, with long and numerous blades. The head you will see yields largely, and I am of the opinion it is one among the best grasses that can be raised for horses or cattle. Its yield will be from 2 to 4 tons per acre. In this latitude sow from 1st to 10th of June, about one peck seed to the acre, the same process as putting in oats. Harvest from 10th to 25th of August. The seed is worth from \$3 to \$5 per bushel. Horses or cattle will leave good timothy hay to eat it."

We received a paper of seed of this grass from Bro. Wilson of the Iowa Farmer last spring, which we had sowed on the 7th of July. It has made a very luxuriant growth, stooling out from the root and shooting from the joints of the main stem. We find it to be old German millet (*Panicum Germanicum*), which is raised in Europe as a scarcity crop. It is of course an annual, like other millet, and will not make a permanent stand.

ON TRANSPLANTING TREES.—The proper season for transplanting varies with different cultivators. Many prefer autumn planting, and the reason they give is this: when trees are planted in autumn, they say the ground becomes better settled about the roots of the tree, and they are then enabled to throw out fibres in the spring. I greatly prefer spring planting for nearly all varieties of trees, for this reason: if planted in the fall, very soon after setting out, the trees have the heavy fall rains, which renders the loose earth around the tree a perfect mortar, and the wind blows the tree to and fro, making a circle or hole around the tree externally about three inches from the trunk, all round, which freezes hard at night, and presents in the morning a rocky wall around the tree, and as the hole is about six inches larger than the collar of the tree, it chafes off the bark around the collar, and unless some manure is placed by it, the frost will extend down around the tree and freeze the small roots. The season for planting on the banks of the Hudson varies from the first of November to the first of December for autumn planting, and from the first of April to the fifteenth of May for spring planting. I, for many reasons, do all my planting in the spring, except for apple trees, and as they are so very hardy, autumn planting will answer well as, or perhaps better for that tree.

The following brief rules may be some guide to those who have not had any experience in setting

out trees: 1st. Never plant a tree unless the ground has been first well pulverized. To plant trees in holes, as many persons do, is almost fatal to their growth. 2d. Deep planting is a great error in this country, and more trees die from this than any other cause. They may thrive for a year or two, but soon die, and apparently without any cause. The fibrous or surface roots should not be more than an inch and a half or two inches below the surface of the ground. 3d. Commence planting by taking out the earth to a foot or more in depth, and of sufficient width to admit all the roots without crowding, breaking, or bending them. If the soil is poor, compost, well-decayed, rotten manure, wood ashes, or a little lime (if the tree planted is apple or pear), may be thrown advantageously into the bottom of the hole below the roots. Then filling in among the roots with earth well mixed with fine compost manure, using the hand to scatter it well amongst the smallest fibres, and do not leave any large holes under the tree to act as miniature cisterns. 4th. Before planting, prune all the roots that have been injured in removal with a sharp knife, but do not cut them off with a dull spade, as many do shorten such roots as are too long, and take out those that are too much crowded; avoid injury or cutting any of the small fibres. 5th. Prune the top and branches of the tree in proportion, or rather more in proportion to the pruning done to the roots. 6th. Fill the earth firmly in, and around the roots. Do not shake the tree up again—giving it a few shakes at its base will be sufficient. Fill the holes up carefully and do not throw too much ground at once. If dry weather ensues, a pailful of water may be given to each tree, and the soil around the tree could be then slightly carthed over to prevent evaporation. If hot and dry weather succeed during the season, then mulch with coarse straw manure, which is best, or straw, hay, leaves, &c. In Europe—but a custom seldom thought of in the United States—before planting an orchard the ground is thoroughly subsoiled or trenched plowed to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, and we consider it the first and most important operation in the preparation of ground for an orchard, unless the soil be so gravelly as to render this process useless. It is impossible for a tree to flourish when it is surrounded by a thick sod. When a tree is situated in land covered with grass, a rich compost of earth (muck) and manure should be dug in around the tree, care being taken that no unripened manure comes in contact with the roots of the tree. The ground should be kept mellow about the roots until the tree has obtained considerable size, by spading or forked in with a flat pronged potato fork around each tree three times during the growing season, but not too late in the fall, as a second growth is not desirable at that season. The fine manure should be forked in, in the fall of the year. Do not use too coarse manure, or you will have plenty of nice to pay your trees a visit in the winter season, unless protected by the tins mentioned in a letter of mine in a back number of this journal; if they are thus protected the manure may be as coarse as you please, and as much as you please, and can be then left on the surface in a heap around the tree till spring and the juices of the manure will rush down around the roots, and you will see a wonderful difference in the growth of your trees the following spring. In attending to the preceding suggestions, I feel assured that the cultivator will be amply repaid for any extra trouble or expense, by the consequent increased growth, beauty and productiveness of the tree. And who will follow the above to the letter will not be one of those who are now often heard to exclaim, "He who plants pears, plants for his heirs." I will conclude with the number of trees that can be planted on an acre of ground at various distances apart.

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| At 4 feet each way. | 2,720 |
| " 5 " " | 1,742 |
| " 6 " " | 1,200 |
| " 8 " " | 680 |
| " 10 " " | 430 |
| " 12 " " | 325 |
| " 15 " " | 200 |
| " 18 " " | 135 |
| " 20 " " | 110 |
| " 25 " " | 70 |
| " 30 " " | 50 |

Country Gentleman.

HARVESTING CORN.—Corn is one of our most important crops, and we fear its value is not properly understood. All great and common blessings are apt to be undervalued. According to the census of 1850, the corn crop of the United States in 1849 was 591,586,053 bushels, and the wheat crop of the same year 101,799,230 bushels. Since that time the increase, we think, has been in favor of corn, for the destruction of wheat by the midge, in some of the best wheat-growing districts, has tended to discourage its growth and increase that of corn. Corn is one of our most valuable staples for export, and is the basis of the immense quantities of bread and pork made in the rural districts, and, finding its way to our populous cities, feeds the hungry and non-producing millions, supplies the army and navy of our own country, and is found in the markets of Europe. Its value, however, is not to be calculated by dollars and cents. It seems to have been created and especially adapted to the wants of this country. As soon as the forest trees are cut down corn is planted by the pioneer settler, and it grows luxuriantly along the roots and stumps, furnishing a healthy and abundant support both for man and beast. The prairies, as soon as "broken up," are planted generally with corn, and this "soil corn," as it is called, in about three months, yields a crop that pays for "breaking," gives a good store of bread for family support, fodder for cattle, and a good surplus for sale, with the proceeds of which fencing and other improvements may be made. Corn is emphatically the poor man's crop.

When a recent shaving of the partially dried pith of the matured stalks of the Sorghum is examined by the microscope, we observe the sugar cells filled with semi-fluid sugar. After exposure to air it is often possible to distinguish some crystalline forms in the fluid sugar. These grains, after being washed, cease to present a clear crystalline character, and have the hardness and general appearance of dry fruit sugar. The most careful trials I could make failed in detecting cane sugar in any samples of the Sorghum stalks, or in the samples of sugar, including one made by Col. Peters in Georgia, prepared under the most careful management. I must therefore conclude, that the Sorghum cultivated in this country does not secrete cane sugar or true sugar; its succharine matter being purely glucose in a semi-fluid form.—*Scientific American.*

CHIEF CHAI.—We have some Ladies' Bronze Baskets, and Table Garnish, and French Morocco Hair Caps, for sale at less than cost to those then out at OWEN & WOOD'S, Shoe Emporium.

A Large Arrival of Superb Fancy Dry Goods, Laces, Embroideries, &c.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY EXPRESS AT C. DUVALL & CO.'S.

No. 537 Main street.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of strangers and citizens to our large and varied stock in the above-referred to articles, confident it will be found equal in extent and value to any in the country, East or West. Conducting on our part every system secured to purchasers a full equivalent.

C. DUVALL & CO., Main street, opposite Bank of Kentucky.

Books of the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

OUR Friends in Heaven, or the Mutual Recognition of the Redeemed in Glory, Demonstrated, 45c. Our Theology in its Developments, by E. P. Hinckley, D. D., 20c.

Aunt Ruth, or Perseverance, not Perseverance, 25c.

The Little Boy's Treasury of Precious Things, 25c. The Little Girl's Treasury of Precious Things, 25c. Lucy Dunleavy, a Sketch from Life, 25c.

The Fleet Lady, a Memoir of Mrs. Susan Catharine Bott, or Peterkin, 25c.

Our Junior Faculties, 20c.

Primer and Hymns in every variety of Bilingual.

Methodist Book of Discipline.

Methodist Hymns in various styles.

Together with a large selection of Literary, Theological, and School Books.

For sale by A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market.

H. Fletcher.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—We are now receiving a large and complete assortment of Gold and Silver English and Swiss Watches, of the most approved makes and latest styles of case, which we can recommend as superior time-keepers. Call and examine styles and prices.

FLETCHER & BENNETT, 40 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

SOFTHATS.—We are in receipt of some beautiful styles of Soft Hats for gents, and to which we would invite the especial attention of those in want of such an article.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S HATS AND CAPS OF THE LATEST STYLES.—We are at present ready for our sale this morning.

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